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Head of Afrikaner Secret Society Opt for Multiracial Dialogue

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The chairman of South Africa's powerful Broederbond, an Afrikaner secret society long dedicated to maintaining racial segregation, has opted for multiracial dialogue and has met with members of the African National Congress.

The Broederbond, or League of Brothers, has been dedicated to the preservation of white domination and has a penchant for darkly dramatic ritual. It is considered to have invented the apartheid system

of extreme segregation and white-minority control.

The society is believed to exert enormous influence at every level of Afrikaner political and cultural life and to be an important factor in appointments to important government posts.

It appears what to represent an about-face for the organization, its chairman, Pieter J. de Lange, now speaks of using the Broederbond as a "contact agency" to help people of different races and political viewpoints meet one another.

Mr. de Lange, 60, recently resigned as head of Rand Afrikaans

University in Johannesburg to devote himself to promoting dialogue and understanding among the racial groups in South Africa.

According to the authors of a 1979 book called "The Super-Afrikaners," which exposed the activities and much of the membership of the Broederbond, most senior cabinet ministers are members. The authors said it was not possible for any nonmember to become prime minister. The position is now called state president and is held by Pieter W. Botha, who the book listed as a Broederbond member.

The organization also exerts considerable influence over the Dutch Reformed Church, to which most Afrikaners belong, and the South African Broadcasting Corp., which has a monopoly over television and radio.

The reason he is trying to encourage dialogue, Mr. de Lange said, is that he believes South African society is undergoing a transformation. He likened it to tensions building up in the earth and eventually causing shifts in geological structures that create new seas and continents, leaving living creatures to adapt to a new environment.

What worries Mr. de Lange is that he doubts whether South Africa's political parties and other organizations are capable of that adaptation. They are too superficial in their approach and are producing a confusion of different plans, he said. There is too little mutual trust to deal with the issues coherently. This is what the Broederbond chairman wants to rectify.

"The lack of trust is the result of a lack of meaningful contact," he said last week, in one of the few interviews focusing on the group that any member of the society has given. "There is a tremendous need for more contact to build up mutual understanding. I am hoping that I will get support for this in the Broederbond, even if it's not full support. The advantage of using the Broederbond for this is that it is spread all over the country."

[Mr. de Lange said Monday that "I would clearly state that I am not in favor of negotiations with the ANC as long as they insist that power must be handed over to them and as long as they employ violent means to achieve this end." Reuters reported.]

Already the Broederbond chairman has held talks with some leading members of the outlawed Afrikaner National Congress and in Con-

gress

Amal Militia, Forced Out of Beirut, Moves South to Fight Israelis

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of Moslem militia fighters who left West Beirut last month after the arrival of Syrian troops have moved to southern Lebanon to fight against Israel, according to police sources and press reports here.

The leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal movement, Nabih Berri, announced that his militia would now concentrate on "liberating southern Lebanon" from the Israelis, who have declared the territory just north of the Israeli-Lebanese border to be a "security zone."

Lebanese newspapers said that as many as 1,000 militiamen were training in hit-and-run operations as part of an effort to force the Israelis to leave Lebanese territory.

The militiamen moved to new locations after 7,000 Syrian soldiers deployed in the mainly Moslem western part of the capital to end factional fighting.

Mr. Berri spoke at a news conference in Beirut on Saturday. 24 hours after Amal had taken responsibility for an attack in southern Lebanon in which an Israeli army officer was killed and another soldier was wounded.

The incident occurred inside the Israeli-designated security zone, an area about six miles (10 kilometers) deep that extends along the entire 50-mile border. The territory is patrolled by Israeli soldiers aided by a 2,000-man Christian militia known as the South Lebanon Army.

Mr. Berri also held talks Saturday with Lieutenant General Gustav Hagglund, commander of the 5,800-member United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

A news agency, Al Markaziya, reported that General Hagglund had conveyed a warning from the Israelis to Mr. Berri, who is minister of justice and South Lebanon affairs in the Lebanese cabinet.

According to the agency, Israel said its soldiers would use "scorched earth" tactics in southern Lebanon if raids against its soldiers and the South Lebanon Army continued.

The Druze Moslem leader, Wadi Jumblat, expressed hope on Saturday that Syrian deployment in West Beirut "would give patriots

the chance" to fight Israel. He spoke at a ceremony in the Chouf mountains for the graduation of cadets of his Progressive Socialist Party militia.

The fighting in West Beirut was mainly between Druze and Amal forces. An estimated 1,500 Druze fighters relocated in the Chouf, southeast of Beirut, after leaving the capital.

Moslem fundamentalists of the pro-Iran Hezbollah, or Party of God, also evacuated West Beirut. Many of them resettled in the city's mainly Shiite southern outskirts, while others went to southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah leads the "Islamic resistance movement" that has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks against the Israelis and the South Lebanon Army in the Israeli security zone.

Amal militiamen continue to fight sporadic gunbattles with guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization entrenched in Palestinian districts in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. The violence there has declined since it started in October. The Shiite movement has also relaxed its blockade against the Palestinian areas.

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DEATH TOLL AT 32 IN INDIA BOMBING — The police detained two men Monday in connection with an explosion Sunday on a train in south India. The official death toll was at 32, but many people were still trapped in

the train. The blast was in Tamil Nadu State, about 160 miles south of Madras. Investigators suspected Tamil extremists as the saboteurs. Tamils are upset that India is not doing more to assist Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka.

PORTUGAL: Uncertain Nation Chafes With Modernity and Its Own Past

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic government of Prime Minister Álvaro Cunhal. Silva, there is an uncertainty whether the country, arguably the most backward in Western Europe, can compete economically inside Europe and integrate culturally into its Western liberal traditions.

"People are afraid today," said António Barreto, a sociologist and leading Socialist member of Parliament. "We have no choice now but to go into Europe, and that is where we belong. It is a challenge and a threat. Myself — I'm not optimistic about how easy it will be."

Portugal is a country still rural, a land of whitewashed villages, women in black and farmers pulling oxcarts loaded with cork. In Lisbon, turn-of-the-century Americans built trains called *eletricos* still ply the steep hills, passing cemeteries-old houses many fronted with magnificent tiles, untouched by urban renewal.

Many older and rural Portuguese, tied to their villages, do not see the need for change. Suspicious of Western free-market values, Manuel Justino Pereira, a 61-year-old farmer, defended bartering and price supports in an interview last year. "We have our own economy," he said. "It always can be made to work."

But there is a flip side. Portugal's per capita income of less than \$3,000 is only half that of Spain and a fifth that of West Germany. Illiteracy is not unusual; sociologists say nearly 40 percent of children drop out of school after the fourth year. The Health Ministry reports that as late as four years ago only 43 of every 100 homes had an indoor bathroom.

Nearly a quarter of the workforce lives by farming, forestry and fishing, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Yet farming is so primitive and the land so poor that the country imports more than half of its food.

Mr. Cunhal, a former finance minister, and many in his centrist government have come to perceive this new sense of motion, according even to the prime minister's opponents.

"I can't stand fado," said Carlos Alberto Pimenta, 31, the secretary of state for environment and natural resources. He started ticking off the names of other officials of similar age who come from a new generation of young politicians who were not active in the opposition to the long-time dictatorship and so do not have the ideological baggage of fears of that older generation.

The young democracy is strong. The Communist Party, still under the veteran Álvaro Cunhal, has been slowly shrinking, commanding just over 15 percent of the vote in the last national election.

The lack of democratic experience is evident: Most of the country's political parties are still unformed and weak. Portugal has seen 16 governments in the last 13 years as one coalition after another has collapsed.

Mr. Cunhal himself presides over a minority government that controls only 38 of the 250 seats in Parliament. He pushed his budget through Parliament in December, but he purposefully shuns compromise and was unable to reach a legislative agreement on an accompanying economic plan that might have helped give the country a sense of direction.

Critics of Mr. Cunhal say that while his pragmatism may appear modern, his iron will is a flaw that appeals to what some call a historical Portuguese tendency to favor strong leaders. Mr. Cunhal, nonetheless, plays on public opposition to elections anytime soon. Polls also show his popularity has grown during his 17 months in office.

One reason is that the economy has improved. Last year, the economy grew 4 percent — as inflation dropped from 19 percent to under 12 percent — the stock market took off and real income went up, the government reported.

While textiles, shipbuilding and other major industries are generally suffering, some new plants are thriving, particularly in developing industries such as crystal, offshore fishing and precision instruments.

"We are showing we have the workers and the spirit," said Omar Silva Karim, vice president of the Portuguese Industrial Association. "The problem is not genetics."

HOSTAGES: Runcie, Iran Reach Accord on Waite

(Continued from Page 1)
the religious affairs of the nation's largest sect. "I am not absolutely certain of the outcome, but I am hopeful his life is going to be spared."

Sheikh Shamseddine spoke in an interview Monday afternoon with the pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper Al-Sharq. The radio said that Mr. Runcie accepted the archbishop's offer and promised to ask Iran's Leba-

Israel Reportedly Paid Pollard Fees

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel paid most of the legal expenses for Jonathan Pollard, a former U.S. Navy analyst sentenced to life in prison for selling military secrets to Israel. It was reported Monday.

The government indirectly transferred \$80,000 of the \$120,000 in trial expenses incurred by Mr. Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, to James Heft, a New York lawyer. Israel Radio said.

The newspaper Yediot Ahronot said Monday that "the government has decided to transfer the sum because of its moral commitment toward Pollard, although it continues to stress the spy operation was carried out in opposition to the rules and without the knowledge of the political echelon."

Mr. Pollard disappeared while trying to negotiate the release of foreign hostages.

One of them, Terry Anderson, 39, the chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, entered his third year in captivity on Monday. Mr. Anderson was captured on March 16, 1985, and has been held the longest of the eight Americans still in captivity in Lebanon.

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600-Ship U.S. Navy Is Almost Here, and So Are Upkeep Bills

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A 600-ship U.S. Navy is almost here. It will include many of the newest and best ships and submarines in the world and will be staffed by some of the highest quality officers and sailors in peacetime history.

For President Ronald Reagan, who promised to expand the U.S. fleet from 456 ships when he took office in 1981 as part of his \$2 billion armament program, that is the good news.

The bad news is that the next president may find this fleet too expensive to maintain, arm and staff, particularly because so many of the 600 ships are so old that they will have to be replaced or renovated at great cost.

Aircraft carriers, which are the most expensive of all ships at between \$3 billion and \$4 billion each, not counting the airplanes that go on them, illustrate the inevitable collision with fiscal realities.

The navy master plan calls for 15 aircraft carrier battle groups consisting of the carrier and an assortment of escorting warships and supply vessels.

The navy would like to retire carriers at age 30, rather than renew them at a cost of about \$1 billion each for an additional 15 years of service. By 1991, midway in the new president's term, nine of today's 15 carriers will be 30 years old or older, although at least three will have been renovated.

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. says the answer to this "block obsolescence" is for Congress to vote money for one new carrier every three years for the indefinite future.

The navy is requesting \$1.4 billion in the fiscal 1988-89 military budget as a down payment for two more carriers of the Nimitz class, projected to cost a total of \$7 billion.

The Senate's first hearing on the issue last week indicated that the issue would turn on whether the lawmakers conclude that new carriers will be cost-effective.

A defense analyst, Edward N. Luttwak, told two subcommittees

of the Senate Armed Services Committee that it would be ridiculous to keep building Nimitz class carriers in light of the anti-ship weapons that will be deployed in the next century.

Secretary Lehman rejected the allegation that carriers were sitting ducks.

"You buy the carriers to protect everybody else," Mr. Lehman said.

He added that Moscow has followed the U.S. Navy's lead, saying "they just built a supercarrier" of 75,000 tons, their biggest yet.

"We don't know how to sink that carrier," he said. Nimitz class carriers displace more than 90,000 tons.

Veteran Pentagon bureaucrats predict that the debate generated by the navy's two-carrier request is only the beginning of intensified inter-service rivalry for funding.

Robert W. Konner, a Pentagon policy planner in the Carter administration, has said the \$7 billion requested for carriers should be invested in the army because of the prime threat from Moscow is war on land, not at sea.

For the navy's argument that only carriers can be launching pads for air power in many areas of the world, Mr. Konner contended that B-52s warplanes based in the United States "have greater targeting flexibility" than carrier-based planes.

The navy has issued a list of 605 ships it will have by 1989, but the General Accounting Office questions whether the navy's 600-ship goal was sailing out of reach. The navy's list already includes some clunkers, such as four nonmuclear attack subs and three old minesweepers that were not in the originally advertised 600-ship navy.

The gap between the 600-ship goal and reality will be 5 percent in 1985 and 7 percent in the year 2000, the GAO said last year on the basis of a study that is still secret.

"Largest deviations would be in surface combatants and attack submarines," the GAO projected. "Surface combatant and amphibious lift capability shortfall will continue on through the year 2000."

New York Congressman Is Indicted for Bribery

By Dody Tsiantis
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York and Meade Esposito, Brooklyn's former Democratic Party leader, were indicted Monday on federal charges of bribery and corruption.

They were accused of using their influence to help a Brooklyn ship repair company win government contracts.

The seven-count indictment, filed in Brooklyn federal court, accuses Mr. Biaggi, 69, and Mr. Esposito, 50, of trying to gain favorable treatment from the U.S. Navy, the Coast Guard and New York City for Coastal Dry Dock and Repair Corp., based in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

According to the charges, Mr. Biaggi, a ten-term congressman and chairman of the House merchant marine subcommittee, received a two-week vacation in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during the 1984 Christmas holiday, paid for by Mr. Esposito. The trip was allegedly in return for helping to speed government payments to Coastal Dry Dock, and other actions between March 1984 and June 1986.

The indictment said Mr. Esposito, Brooklyn's political leader from 1969 until his retirement three years ago, financed the vacation because Coastal was one of the largest clients of his insurance company, Seeres Viscose & Rice Inc.

In a statement issued by his Washington office, Mr. Biaggi said: "I maintain my total innocence of all charges and reiterate that I have engaged in no criminal wrongdoing."

Mr. Biaggi is also charged with trying to influence "the decisions and actions of departments and agencies of the United States and other members of Congress."

The indictment specifically accuses Mr. Biaggi of approaching the mayor of New York, Edward I. Koch, unnamed deputy mayors, an unnamed senator and a Coast Guard officer.

Mr. Biaggi was also charged with obstruction of justice for allegedly calling Mr. Esposito on June 2, 1986, and urging him to give false information about their dealings.

If convicted, Mr. Biaggi faces up to 32 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Mr. Esposito faces a possible 27-year term.

Madison: From Obscurity to Bicentennial Spotlight

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

MONTPELIER STATION, Virginia — For a century and a half, the Father of the Constitution has lain here in an out-of-the-way corner of the Virginia Piedmont's red-dish soil, mostly out of the world's sight and mind.

The stone obelisk flanked by magnolia trees in the tiny graveyard at Montpelier, the 2,700-acre (1,000-hectare) estate of the fourth president of the United States, is inscribed simply "Madison."

There, the stark, skeletal branches of hardwood trees swayed in a raw wind against a slate sky, accentuating an air of chronic obscurity and loneliness. For a man whose imprint is on the U.S. Constitution more than any other's, James Madison has always been in the background, outshone both in his time and in history by more charismatic names and personalities like Jefferson and Washington.

But now, in the 200th anniversary year of the constitution, it is Madison's hour.

The spotlight was his on Sunday, as thousands of people braved the cutting rawness to honor the man and resurrect his somewhat forgotten image. It was on him on Monday, the 236th anniversary of his birth.

On Sunday morning, in the biggest and most important event so far of the constitution's bicentennial celebration, a crowd estimated at more than 5,000 flooded the swale in front of the columned mansion. They watched drills and parades by soldiers in Revolutionary uniforms. They watched video presentations about Madison and the making of the constitution.

And, in the afternoon, they moved to the usually desolate cemetery to watch dignitaries, one after the other, lay 10 wreaths at the foot of the obelisk.

"The road to Philadelphia began at Montpelier," A.E. Dick Howard, a University of Virginia law professor who is the chairman of Virginia's bicentennial commission, told the crowd. And so, he had said earlier, does the bicentennial celebration itself.

In two months, the spotlight of the observance will shift to Philadelphia for the anniversary of the convening of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Madison is widely regarded as the commanding figure in that convention. His small stature, weak speaking voice and usual diffidence notwithstanding, according to various accounts, he dominated the proceedings in many ways.

He is considered to have arrived in Philadelphia in May 1787 having thought out

N.Y. Couple Funnels Aid To 'Poorest Of the Poor'

By Kathleen Teltsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With a \$100 contribution, a group of impoverished women opened a bakery on the outskirts of Nairobi. Another \$100 helped five young women in Nepal turn out cloth dolls for sale to tourists. And a similar donation put unemployed workers into business marketing rice fritters in Tanzania.

All were beneficiaries of Trickle Up, a foreign aid program that, in the words of its co-founder, Glen Leet, seeks to "help the poorest of the poor." The grants it gives are limited to \$100, which Mr. Leet points out is about the cost of a nice dinner for two at a New York restaurant.

While the program has expanded steadily since he and his wife, Mildred, founded it eight years ago, they have managed to keep costs to a minimum by doing most of the administrative work from their New York home, which is crammed with four computers.

The Leets do not spend time raising funds, but word of the undertaking has spread. A check for \$100,000 arrived recently from a Westport, Connecticut, couple the Leets had never met and listed as an anonymous benefactor. They have had a few small grants from foundations, the United Nations and governments.

Such assistance has enabled them to provide \$100 grants to more than 3,000 small groups. They calculate that this \$300,000 in aid has had direct impact on the lives of at least 12,000 poor families.

But in many instances, help from Trickle Up has brought employment to many more individuals and improved conditions for entire communities. Later this month, the Leets will visit the Caribbean, where the Trickle Up program began in 1979 and still operates in nine countries.

FDA Panel Backs a Drug For Baldness

The Associated Press

ROCKVILLE, Maryland — An advisory committee recommended Monday that the Food and Drug Administration approve a pharmaceutical company's request to market a drug to treat baldness.

"We have got to act aggressively against the speculators," said Monón Cabral, the internal commerce minister. But up to now, no effective mechanism to control illegal commerce has been found.

Last year, the police conducted several major operations in the Eastern Market. The majority of the vendors lost their licenses, and fences were erected to keep the market confined to a smaller area. But within weeks, the unlicensed vendors were back and the fences in disrepair.

The police later began searching morning trains approaching Managua. But messages were passed to the riders, purportedly with the help of railroad employees, in time for them to leave the train before the police arrived.

Alejandro Arauz, an official of the Internal Commerce Ministry, said that roadblocks set up along highways last month had not been fully successful. He estimated that 40 percent of the people who use public transportation between Managua and the provinces are vendors of one kind or another.

"We are going to establish

broad kinds of roadblocks as part

of a central plan to add a coercive

character to the struggle against

illegal commerce and speculation," Mr. Arauz said.

Not all the goods being sold in the markets in Managua come from the farm. Many are manufactured goods; others are brought in from abroad, sometimes illegally, or are taken from government warehouses.

Because prices rise so fast in Nicaragua, money is worth little. The 1986 inflation rate was more than 600 percent. As a result, many businesses pay their employees with goods as well as cash, and the employees in turn can sell the goods or barter them on the open market.

Some officials, especially in the Internal Commerce Ministry, advocate tough enforcement of laws controlling commerce. But in other circles, there is doubt over whether such measures would work.

"The free circulation of food is something we cannot stop," said Vice President Sergio Ramírez Mercado. "If a truck full of corn is

coming into Managua, I think we

have a right to know where it is

coming from. But it is stupid to be

taking chickens and bags of rice

away from women on buses. That is

no substitute for an economic policy."

Petition organizers acknowledge

that it may be difficult to reach the target figure. Although polls indicate that from half to two-thirds of Uruguay's 2.2 million voters oppose the amnesty, many people are afraid to sign for fear of military retaliation.

"He's miscalculated the feelings of

the Uruguayans people," said Alberto Pérez Pérez, professor of constitutional law and an organizer of the petition drive. "Above all, people want justice. You can't just say, 'Forget it,' and expect people to forget about all those killed, the children kidnapped."

The petition campaign, started

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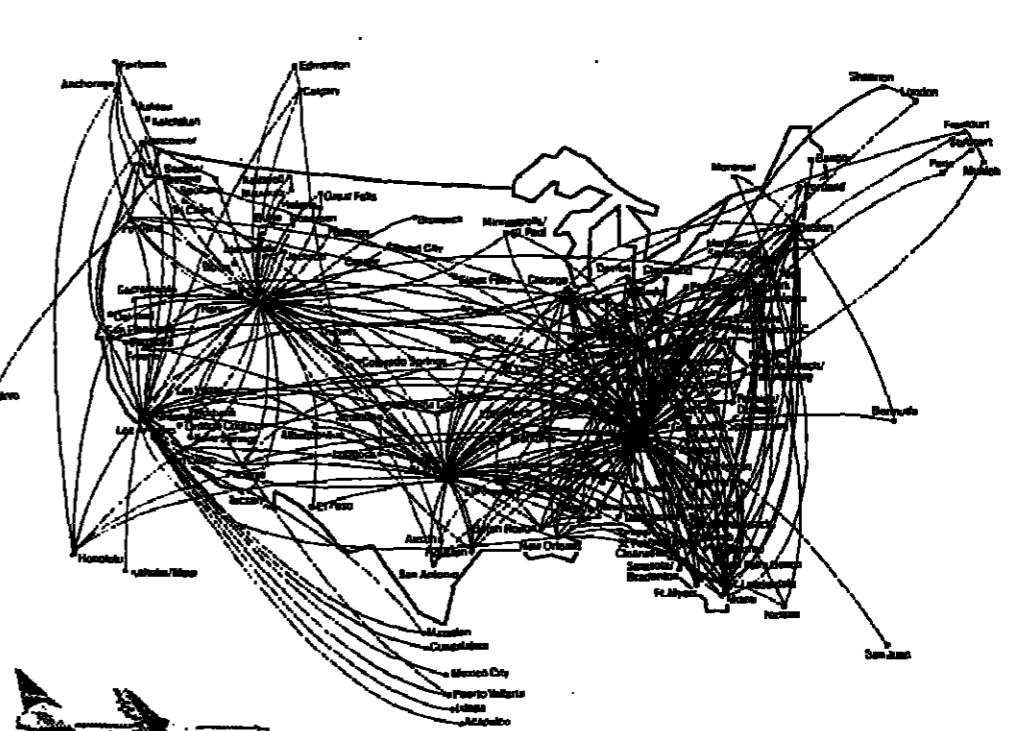
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hope for Afghanistan?

In Moscow a few weeks ago, Henry Kissinger heard a senior Russian say something unexpected about Afghanistan: that the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul was not really communist or even technically socialist. This distancing will come as a surprise to the Afghan regime, which swears by Lenin, boasts a red flag and carries out blood purges over ideology.

Based on this and other unorthodox remarks, Mr. Kissinger says he is no longer so sure that Moscow would never permit the overthrow of an Afghan regime established by Soviet power. He proposes two sensible conditions for testing Soviet seriousness about ending this eight-year-old war. One is a six-month deadline for withdrawing 100,000-plus troops. The other is a post-occupation regime established without the threat of another Soviet invasion.

The tests are useful for judging the latest moves in Geneva at peace talks managed by a never-give-up United Nations mediator. The other day, Moscow pared down its withdrawal timetable to 22 months; the Kabul regime now says 18 months will suffice. That is three times the six months that Pakistan insists is enough. Still, it is significant, as the United Nations' Diego Cordovez contends. And since there is agreement on the rest of

the package, it might seem, to recall a phrase, that peace is at hand in Afghanistan.

The catch is that the Afghan resistance has had no seat at these negotiations. Its leaders would be understandably hostile to any agreement, reached over their heads, that would end the vital flow of American arms through Pakistan in return for a Soviet pullout. Their participation is essential to bring about the return of 5 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran, and to create a post-occupation regime of national reconciliation. If Mikhail Gorbachev wants a decent end to this war, and friendly ties with a nonaligned Afghanistan, these are adversaries he will have to address.

It is far from clear that Mr. Gorbachev is ready to stop this war if the price is the overthrow of a Soviet-enthroned regime. That would be the most dramatic Russian setback since Soviet troops left Austria three decades ago. The fall of Kabul could be as humiliating as the fall of Saigon was for the United States. Yet by any rational calculus, Mr. Gorbachev stands to gain more by ending a predecessor's bloody blunder. This barbarous conflict has claimed up to a million lives, including those of as many as 30,000 Soviet soldiers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Prince Extinguished

"Am I the Prince of Darkness, another Rasputin?" Richard Perle once jestingly asked a reporter. "Of course not. There are no strings to be pulled. About all you can do is persuade people." Mr. Perle, now resigning from the U.S. Defense Department, was so persuasive that for six years he has almost dominated Reagan administration policy on arms control talks and on trade controls over high-technology exports. The common passion of his pursuits is abiding mistrust of the Soviet Union.

As an aide to the late Democratic Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, Mr. Perle was instrumental in blocking Senate ratification of the SALT-2 nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union. Although only an assistant secretary of defense, he played a powerful role because of his political skills and the extensive delegation of arms control issues by President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Asked last week to name his principal achievement, Mr. Perle cited a resounding negative: "We have passed through a difficult six years without concluding an arms control agreement that damaged our security."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Improved Trade Bills

The trade bill taking shape in the House Ways and Means Committee represents striking progress in the right direction. The starting point was the Democrats' atrociously protectionist bill last year, which fortunately never got very far. This year one of its sponsors, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, has become chairman of the Finance Committee and is proceeding with a greatly changed and far less xenophobic version. Another of last year's authors, Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of Ways and Means, is now going forward with a somewhat different but similarly improved bill.

The politics of trade this year seems to be pulling toward the center of the road. Because of the enormous increase in the American trade deficit over the past year, under different leadership this legislation might easily have gone rapidly the other way. Both bills contain things that ought to be dropped, concessions to the lobbies that simply want to keep imports out. But both, at many points, would usefully adapt tangled trade laws to the current realities of world trade.

The House bill in particular has grave hazards ahead of it. Mr. Rostenkowski has greatly diluted Richard Gephardt's offensive provision to launch trade wars with the countries running big trade surpluses — Japan, West Germany, South Korea and Taiwan. Mr. Gephardt wants his language

restored in full force, and so do his allies in the labor movement. Beyond that dangers lies the textile bill — protectionism in its pure, 200-proof form — whose authors hope to attach it to Mr. Rostenkowski's bill.

But the central dilemma of trade legislation is that it always promises more than it can deliver. The stated purpose of these bills is to get the trade deficit down, and it is more than they can do. Trade legislation can make the rules of international commerce fairer, and that always a valuable contribution. It can affect the distribution of the trade deficit, helping some industries and hurting others. But the size of the deficit is set by broad economic policy — the size of the federal budget deficit, the level of interest rates, the willingness of people to save and invest. These trade bills will not reach those basic factors.

As most congressmen know, but wish they didn't, the most important trade legislation they pass this year will be the budget resolution. The trade and budget deficits are likely to move pretty much in tandem this year. If Congress wants to get the trade deficit down, it will have to work on the budget deficit. Trade bills change the rules of the game, and those rules are crucial to many industries' health, but the causes of the swollen trade deficit lie elsewhere.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Values in the Schools

The judge's decision in the Alabama schoolbook case is, as lawyers say, profoundly and irremediably wacky. But it touches a serious question: What moral values should a public school reflect? Many schools have succeeded in scrubbing all of the traditional religious references out of their curricula, leaving only a mushy indecision on matters of basic morality.

Legally, this whole proceeding is a genuine oddity. It began when a parent went to court six years ago to protest an Alabama law that encouraged prayer in classrooms. Judge W. Brevard Hand concluded that the Supreme Court had been wrong all these years and the Alabama law was unconstitutional. He went on to say that, if he were overruled and told that religion must be kept out of the schools, he would reopen the whole question to see whether secular humanism was not also a religion.

This was the consequence. Judge Hand has now found that some 40 common schoolbooks are infected with secular humanism, whatever that is, and he has banned them from Alabama's public schools.

He convicted those books of the wrong

—THE WASHINGTON POST

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Dare They Pull Down That Wall In Berlin?

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — Imagine for a moment that the Soviets decided to stage the ultimate East-West public relations coup: tearing down the Berlin Wall. Impossible? Unthinkable?

Mikhail Gorbachev is a leader who makes unthinkable things happen. He has returned Andrei Sakharov to Moscow without preconditions, restoring Mr. Sakharov's political legitimacy by personally phoning him in Gorky. Hundreds of other dissidents have been freed as well. He has begun a crusade against the Soviet bureaucracy, which for decades acted as a de facto government immune from pressure from below and often to orders from the top. He has initiated economic reforms, offering a limited role for private enterprise with the potential for improvement in the situation of Soviet consumers.

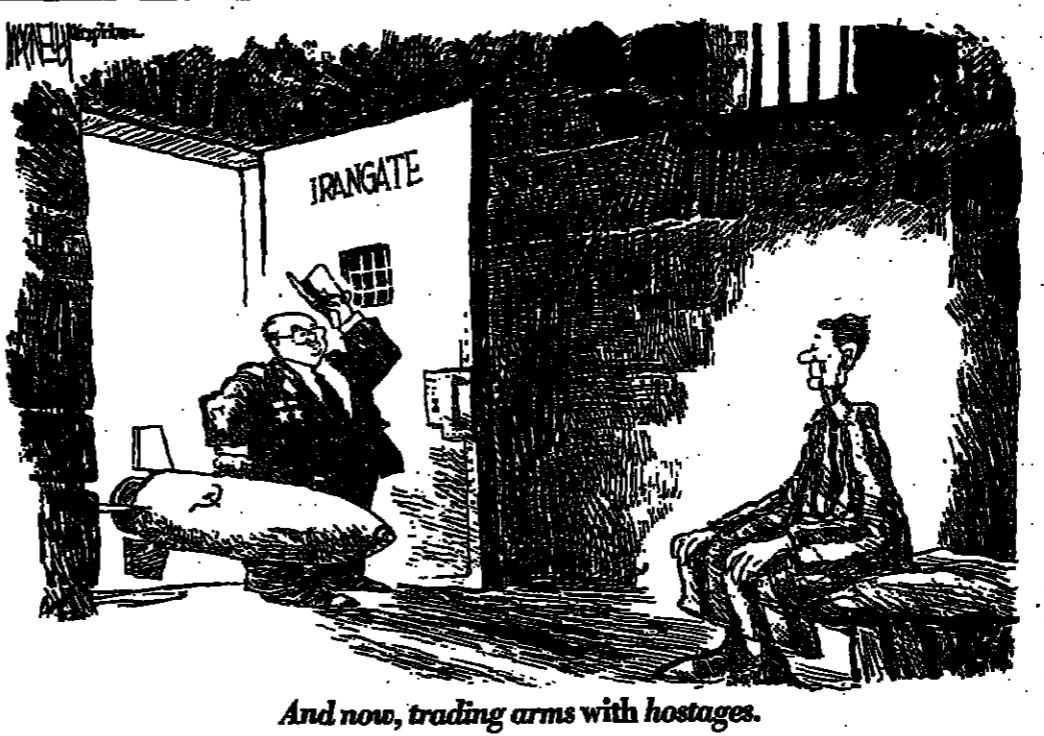
In the field of foreign policy, Mr. Gorbachev has made proposals for drastic cuts in nuclear weapons, leading to their complete elimination, and he has offered a compromise over Afghanistan. However, these initiatives have not accomplished tangible results, so the general secretary and his aides are in search of new approaches to impress the West.

Brainstorming is in fashion in Moscow these days, and ideas most unbelievable by standards of the past are being debated by Kremlin insiders and on occasion tested on foreign visitors. One can never be quite sure which represent a genuine trial balloon and which are mentioned for public relations purposes. Still, we have enough experience with Mr. Gorbachev not to dismiss anything out of hand. So how is this for starters: The Soviets are signaling that they may dismantle the Berlin Wall.

Most arms controllers, he contends, are too eager to reach agreement for agreement's sake, and thus have got the short end of the stick from the Russians. Good agreements must be "militarily significant, equitable, balanced and verifiable." Yet critics have regarded Mr. Perle's high standards as a pretext for no agreements at all, and his obstruction as refusal to acknowledge that Americans must coexist with Soviet leaders, however little they trust them.

Against the generally dim background of an administration scarce on high-level talent and expertise, this "Prince of Darkness" has shone brightly. But his guiding light was mistrust, and in undermining more than he built he pressed a useful caution to sometimes harmful extremes.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES



And now, trading arms with hostages.

single inch of strategic real estate or to destroy a single weapon. And precedent exists in Hungary to indicate that if opening the doors is coupled with a modicum of economic prosperity and political tolerance, most do not rush to escape to the West. Europeans could decide that the time for liberty is now. The Kremlin might find itself choosing between intervention and a disintegration of the Soviet empire. For Mr. Gorbachev, that could be a fatal choice.

Cautious aides may remind Mr. Gorbachev of a Russian proverb — proceed more slowly in order to get further. Offer the destruction of the wall as bait to the West, they may say, but couple it with an appeal for de-militarization of Central Europe or something equally unrealistic.

Mr. Gorbachev, without a doubt, gets similar advice about other Soviet

foreign policy dilemmas — relations with China, the territorial dispute with Japan, normalization with Israel and withdrawal from Afghanistan. Prudence powerfully argues against taking excessive chances. However, he may discover that no major foreign policy accomplishments are available on the cheap.

Politics is an art of calculated risks.

And up to now the Soviet leader has practiced it masterfully. Yet in attempting to turn the Soviet Union into a modern and attractive great power, Mr. Gorbachev is bound to encounter many barriers, of which the Berlin Wall is just one.

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Gorbachev on 'Democratization':

GREATER democratization might prompt some people to ask if we are not disorganizing society, if we won't weaken management, lower standards for discipline, order and responsibility. This is an extremely important question, and we must have complete clarity on it.

I will put it bluntly: Those who have doubts about the expediency of further democratization apparently suffer from one serious drawback which is of great political significance: They do not believe in our people.

They claim that democracy will be used by our people to disorganize society and undermine discipline, to undermine the strength of the system. I think that we cannot agree to that. Democracy is not the opposite of discipline. It is a conscious discipline and organization of working people based on a sense of really being masters of the country, on collectivism and the solidarity of interests and efforts by all citizens.

Democracy is not the antithesis of responsibility. It means no absence of control, no mentality that anything goes. Democracy means rather self-control by society, confidence in the civic maturity and awareness of social control by Soviet people. Democracy is the unity of rights and duties...

The more democracy we have, the faster we shall advance along the road of reorganization and social renewal, and the more order and discipline we shall have in our socialist home. So it is either democracy or social inertia and conservatism. There is no third way, comrades.

—From a speech last month by Mikhail S. Gorbachev before the 18th congress of Soviet trade unions; excerpted in *The Washington Post*.

As Germans Prosper, Russia Looks to America

THE wholesale redrafting of the political order in Europe that would follow a hasty American demagogic reform worries the Kremlin.

The first concern is about Eastern Europe. Removing U.S. troops from the West would make it very much harder to justify the continued presence of Soviet troops in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and elsewhere.

Eastern Europe is causing problems enough. The East Germans would instantly establish himself as a champion of peace and freedom.

In the United States the Reagan administration, already on the defensive, would find itself under tremendous pressure from the political center and from advocates of arms control to accommodate Mr. Gorbachev.

There, living standards are higher by far, and there is the lure of political freedom.

Furthermore, the West German

French nuclear force. The Russians think of a Fourth Reich.

It is hard to overestimate the degree to which Germany still dominates Soviet thinking about Europe.

The Soviet insistence on the division of Europe between East and West was largely responsible for the strategic re-arrangement to divide Germany and weaken it forever. It did not work. They still want to see that armed missiles are destroyed but also to move into warehouses, factories and repair depots on a permanent basis. And they are talking not only about each other's countries, but also about the five West European countries that have accepted the U.S. missiles — Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Presumably, the reciprocal measures would also be applied to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, where Soviet missiles of somewhat shorter range have been installed.

Think about it. After 40 years of cold or colder war, it is now suggested that Soviet and American military experts will soon wonder around a number of each other's installations at will to check up on secret activity.

The Soviet Department of Defense has been paid to the fact that both the United States and the Russians are talking seriously now about sending inspectors around not only to see that banned missiles are destroyed but also to move into warehouses, factories and repair depots on a permanent basis. And they are talking not only about each other's countries, but also about the five West European countries that have accepted the U.S. missiles — Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Presumably, the reciprocal measures would also be applied to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, where Soviet missiles of somewhat shorter range have been installed.

But there is another concern among Soviet analysts, who tend to think much further ahead than we do in the West. On the rare occasions when we consider the possibility of a Western Europe without an American presence, we talk of "Finlandization" or of some kind of British

temporarily, at Least, the Benefit of Any Doubt

ANY time the Soviet Union takes to turning loose the people stuck in prison just for criticizing how the government performs over there, a healthy skepticism has to meet it at this end. How far it goes, how long it lasts and what it means still wait for much to come.

But certainly this kind of movement — doubts and reservations to the side — sends better messages than none at all. From deep intolerance to freedom of dissent, these people have to creep before they walk. The better climate sensed in efforts now developing for a Soviet-American trade group interchange next fall in Iowa can only benefit from freedom-serving steps like this one on the side. So temporarily, at least, it needs the benefit of any doubt.

—The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette

Northern Tastes Without the Means

By Victor de la Serna

good luck the Socialists have had in their five years in office.

A self-destructing conservative and Communist opposition has turned the Socialists' successive electoral efforts into victory parades, and the drop of oil prices and decline of the U.S. dollar have enabled them to get away with what otherwise would have been a catastrophic, inflationary upsurge of government spending. The government has not encountered a single serious challenge until recently.

As a consequence, the Socialists have overvalued their own merits and minimized the weight of favorable circumstances: a blatant case of the big head. This has led them to ignore those on the outside who want to be heard. Government decisions are routinely made in the ministers' back rooms and in Socialist Party think tanks.

Such usual counterweights as the chambers of parliament have been practically a decorative appendix of government since 1982. Individual initiatives and nongovernmental organizations that escape official control have been frowned upon or boycotted by government. The main theme in street demonstrations has not been dissatisfaction with salaries and economic issues but rather a general outcry about the government's "deadness."

The key now will be the government's reactions to the discontent, which includes strikes, among them a general strike called by the Com-

unist-led Workers' Commissions. The Socialist cabinet (and Mr. González himself) could be likened to the up-and-coming flyweight boxer who has had a string of easy knockouts but has never had to prove he can take it on the chin as well as out finish punishment.

There is a note of welcome humility and a desire to make amends in the way student demands have been addressed by the authorities. But saying "yes" to every street challenge and committing scarce resources to quelling protests is not a sign of good government. The price (an outburst of inflation, more bankruptcies, more unemployment) will be paid somewhere down the road.

One of the characteristics of today's Spain is that, as a cabinet minister admitted in private, "We have become a northern European society in terms of needs and aspirations, but we can't afford them." This, he said, explained such paradoxes as the progressive disappearance, despite 21 percent unemployment, of the five-in-maid's who were once common in a low-wage society. "Spaniards won't accept menial jobs anymore," he added. "They think too much of themselves."

There are tough decisions ahead if Spain is to be avoided. It will be hard for a Socialist administration to deliver the bitter pills — and difficult to deliver them without having the streets erupt even more fiercely. Such will be the challenge for the next couple of years.

International Herald Tribune.

1912: The Maine at Rest

HAVANA — The wreck of the Maine was buried at sea today [March 16]. Ceremonies attending the final sinking of the battleship began last night at the American Club. Father Chadwick, who was the chaplain of the Maine, delivered the memorial address. Boxes containing the remains of bodies found in the wreck were taken to City Hall, where they lay in state during the night. Business was suspended today. There was a great display of American and Cuban flags entwined with crepe. Father Chadwick celebrated solemn requiem mass. The bodies were borne to the North Carolina, which is taking them

OPINION

America's War on Drugs Has Yet to Be Declared

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The truth about narcotics in the United States is not that the country has lost the war against drugs. It is that it never really decided to get into it.

Drugs not only poison the lives of adults and adolescents but now, every day, cripple the minds of children, even 10-year-olds, 9-year-olds. We know what that means for the future of the country and the children. But as a nation, Americans still keep pushing the reality away, never really committing themselves. There is big talk about a war

which countries were not cooperating fully. It was a farce, but not funny.

The department did issue a report describing what was going on in country after country where opium and cocaine production is a major industry targeted straight at the United States or which are flourishing transportation networks for drug growers from other nations.

This is what it said about Mexico:

"Mexico is the primary single country supplier of heroin and marijuana to the United States. Moreover, about one third of the cocaine consumed in the United States in 1986 originated in Mexico."

And about Pakistan: "Production of opium increased in early 1986 to a range of 140-160 metric tons compared to 40-50 tons in 1984. This setback was a direct result of the government of Pakistan's failure to respond swiftly when faced with strong opposition by growers to its control policies."

And so on and on, country after country. Then it came to naming countries not cooperating, which would mean cutting aid. The department listed only Afghanistan, Iran and Syria, which do not get a nickel from America. That should be good for a few laughs in Tehran and Damascus and whatever Soviet office in Moscow is running in Afghanistan.

It was conceded that two other countries were not "cooperating" — Laos and Lebanon. But because of America's "vital national interests" they escaped Washington's official naughty list. Over every country but the fearsome five, the department waved a forgiving wand.

It is pointless to blame officials of the State Department's narcotics bureau. They simply reflect government attitudes. Not naming or embarrassing a military ally like Pakistan or an important neighbor like Mexico by cutting aid is more important than fighting the "war" against drug infestation from abroad.

Congress has until the end of the month to object. Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are thinking about resolutions of disapproval for Mexico, the Bahamas and Panama, which could mean a 50 percent cut in economic aid for those countries. If the resolutions pass, both houses of Congress, that would be a plain message to all drug-industry countries — and to the Reagan administration.

The United States has the money, skills and power to fight the war. The reluctance to move strongly against foreign producers comes from the same reality as the refusal to appropriate enough money to fight drugs at home or put somebody in charge. There just isn't the will to decide that a new national priority faces the country.

It would involve painful choices, but as painful as staring one day at a child or grandchild and knowing suddenly that something is fearfully wrong.

The New York Times

A Community of Tragedy

MORE Bolivians per capita are addicted to cocaine than are residents of the United States. Drug-related corruption is eating away at the fabric of fragile Latin democracies. In this community of tragedy lies the hope of real cooperation between the northern and southern halves of the hemisphere. Latin Americans now understand that drugs are their problem, too.

— Gregory S. Trevor and Eddie L. Richardson in The New York Times.



'Speaking to you tonight from the Oval Office ...'

Pasternak Slipped Quietly Out of the Hall

By Hans N. Tuch

BETHESDA, Maryland — The Soviet government's rehabilitation of Boris Pasternak recalls an event involving the great Russian writer that turned out to be a dramatic and deeply moving moment for those who witnessed it in Moscow in September 1959.

It occurred at a time when Mr. Pasternak was in total official disgrace. He had become a nonperson in the eyes of the Soviet leadership, even as Nikita Khrushchev was creating the first thaw in the winter of Communist orthodoxy.

Mr. Pasternak had not been permitted to accept the Nobel Prize. He was isolated in his country home in Peredelkino, a writers' colony near Moscow, and had not been seen in public in about six months. The only evidence that he was still on people's minds was the whispered requests for "Doctor Zhivago," his banned novel, copies of which were in the hands of some Westerners who shared them with eager Russian friends.

The New York Philharmonic, under Leonard Bernstein, had been performing that year in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev; it was the first major visit by a musical organization after the signing of a U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange agreement in 1958. The orchestra had been enthusiastically received everywhere it appeared, and it returned to Moscow to perform a final gala concert.

Mr. Bernstein had said that the one thing he wanted to do before leaving the

Soviet Union was to visit Mr. Pasternak's dacha in Peredelkino, which he did the day before the concert. It was reported a gracious and warm meeting, and at the end Mr. Bernstein invited Mr. Pasternak and his wife to his concert the next evening — not expecting, however, that they would be able to attend.

The day of the concert was hectic. It began with a filming of one of Mr.

MEANWHILE

Bernstein's omnibus television programs at Moscow's Conservatory Hall, with the New York Philharmonic on stage and an invited audience of enthusiastic music students and musicians.

By 7:45 P.M. the sold-out Conservatory Hall was jammed — this time with an elite audience that had managed somehow to get tickets. Suddenly, as if out of cue, every eye in the hall appeared to focus on two people sitting near the center of the auditorium. Boris Pasternak was easily recognizable with his white hair and sharply lined facial features. Everyone in the concert hall, from orchestra to second balcony, zeroed in on Mr. Pasternak and his wife.

It was as if there were no one else there — and certainly no one that mattered: only the two Pasternaks sitting

quietly as if it were the most natural thing for the two political exiles to attend a concert in Moscow. There was a subdued buzzing in the hall as people motioned to one another and stared.

The tension, almost unbearable in its intensity, was broken suddenly when Mr. Bernstein appeared on stage. There was a tremendous cheer. Some of those present, perhaps including Mr. Bernstein, were sure that at least part of the greeting was meant for Mr. Pasternak.

During the intermission Mr. Pasternak went backstage, and he and Mr. Bernstein talked for about 10 minutes. Mr. Pasternak coming out of his shell of reserve and speaking animatedly, apologizing for his "rusty" English, which turned out to be fluent if stylizedly antiquated. Mr. Bernstein was excited and effusive as ever, full of embraces and grateful for the writer's compliments. A photo today serves as a record of the event.

The second half of the program was to be the climax of the tour. After Shostakovich's "Fifth Symphony," the composer came onto the stage to share the rhythmic applause that continued for some 30 minutes. During the ovation, Mr. Pasternak and his wife slipped quietly and almost unnoticed out of the hall — never, to my knowledge, to be publicly seen again.

The writer was cultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from 1959 to 1961. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Time to Head Off Global Glasnost in Tax Matters

With the promise — and the mandate — to take the government off the back of the people, Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979. Helmut Kohl followed suit in 1982 and one year ago it was the turn of Jacques Chirac. Yet confiscatory taxes are still stifling the economic growth of those countries.

Which *homo economicus*, which enterprising spirit and ambitious world would want to give his best when up to half of what he is doing serves to feed a mostly self-serving bureaucracy, and when his tax-file signature may serve to put him into jail? And what foreign investor would want to risk the fruits of his labors under conditions of a fiscal gulag where the Iron Curtain is replaced with a *glasnost* net?

That was the message of Swiss voters when they defeated a Socialist initiative for breaking up the banking secrecy in tax matters. That was the message when the Swiss parliament forced that country's government to torpedo an OECD "recommendation" to lift the banking secrecy in tax matters.

And that, too, was the message when the Fiscal Committee of the West German Bundestag publicly denounced the Draft Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters last December. This so-called INTERFIPOL convention seeks to combat the

legal use of tax advantages which a government might offer to promote development. It provides for unrestricted exchange of taxpayer data, notably by way of magnetic tape exchanges, even if no suspicion of law-breaking is claimed.

It also provides for collection of foreign tax claims and for data collection in member countries without collection of the taxpayers concerned.

This Orwellian scheme was developed in secret under the aegis of the very institutions set up to promote international commerce, namely the OECD and the Council of Europe.

Members of the Swiss and German parliaments have taken up battle against this fiscal aberration and have called on their respective governments to deliver on their obligations vis-à-vis their taxpayers. They have reasoned that tax advantages are essential for promoting economic growth and for keeping or regaining competitiveness in the international marketplace. The German government is expected to threaten a veto.

Thus, when the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe considers the plan, as it is expected to do this week in Strasbourg, adoption is far from assured. The plan may be thrown into history's wastebasket then and there. Such an outcome will most likely be arrived at without the aid of France and

Britain — whose treasury people apparently have yet to be told of the latest change of government.

This appears to be the opportunity for smaller countries such as Cyprus, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey to gain from opposing this sneak attack on their fiscal sovereignty. They can demonstrate by deeds that they mean business, attracting foreign investors with real tax advantages that will not be betrayed to foreign treasuries.

H. ANTON KELLER,
Secretary,
Swiss Investors Protection Association,
Basel, Switzerland.

Kenyan Rights and a Burial

I have been following with interest your recent series of reports addressing issues of human rights violations in Kenya. Your coverage has been welcome and, in my assessment, accurate by large. However, I would like to point out that the legal dispute over the burial place of S.M. Otieno, the distinguished lawyer who died on Dec. 20, is fundamentally an issue of women's rights in a rapidly changing society, where from time to time "customary law" and ethnic traditions come into conflict with national legislation or, in this case, where legislation is lacking.

The National Council of Women of Kenya is petitioning for legislation regu-

lating the rights of spouses with regard to inheritance and burial.

The Otieno dispute is not merely a manifestation of "tribal rivalries," as has been suggested by certain coverage in the Kenyan press and in Blaine Harden's "Battle Over Burial: A Glimpse at Tribalism's Role in Kenya" (Feb. 14).

S.M. Otieno devoted his life to the defense and protection of human rights. It is sad that his right to a dignified burial has been infringed upon, not through the legitimate legal dispute concerning it but by the public hysteria promoted around the case. One might, more appropriately, question the presence of the crowds of unemployed persons daily thronging the streets outside the court buildings. The exceptional attraction of this case may actually be an indication of the hunger for an opportunity to exercise basic human rights to freedom of expression and assembly in a society where these rights have been, otherwise, severely suppressed, especially in the last five years.

JANET WANGARONE,
Bonn.

Having Pulled a Fast One

Regarding President Reagan's "me culpa," remember how it was when you were a boy and you pulled a fast one with your pals at school, thinking that nobody would ever find out? But then

they did, and the teacher was angry and your dad got mad at you, and they said that at least you could do was to say you are sorry. You didn't really want to but finally you just had to, so you said the words — but you didn't really mean it, and they knew you didn't.

TEUVO LEHTI,
Gex, France.

Impeachment is provided by the Constitution not to provoke but to prevent a crisis. It provides for a cumbersome but orderly remedy to violation of the Constitution. It may not be painless, but it may, like surgery, save the patient. In this case, the most rigorous form of inquiry seems politically and morally mandatory. Impeachment should be discussed without fear. It certainly should not be considered pointless because only two years remain before the next election. A lot can happen in two years. It seems a lot already has.

STEVEN RACH,
Munich.

For a Million Safires

As I approach despair, there he is again, giving me a little hope for an intelligent, civilized world. I refer to William Safire, an independent thinker. May such as he multiply a million times.

SARAH GRANICH,
Cannes.

NISSAN

NISSAN TOPS ITS CLASS
9th Paris-Dakar Rally

When it comes to testing a vehicle's quality and dependability, few can compare with the 13,000 km Paris-Dakar Rally. Only the toughest survive and reach the finish of this grueling event.

This year the Nissan Patrol not only succeeded in completing the rally — it finished 1st in its class and 9th overall. Competing in Group 6, Class 2, Diesel Prototype 4WD, it had the added distinction of being the only diesel vehicle among the top 10 finishers.

Following other victories in other rallies around the world, this impressive finish proves once again that when it comes to quality and dependability, few can compare with Nissan.

PARIS
BARCELONE
ALGER
ARBRE THIERRY SABINE
DAKAR

Results of 9th Paris-Dakar Rally Group 6, Class 2, Diesel Prototype 4WD			
Place	Vehicle	Driver	Total Penalties km's
1	NISSAN PATROL	Prado/Romero	68201
2	Toyota Land Cruiser	Grundberg	70501
3	Toyota Land Cruiser	St-Louis/Duchesneau	88744
4	Mitsubishi Pajero	Stepanov/Chernov	88249
5	Toyota Land Cruiser	Boggs/Sawyer	105139
6	Mitsubishi Pajero	Alvarez/Alvarez	105150
7	Toyota Land Cruiser	Morales/Ortega	1072547
8	Toyota Land Cruiser	Montiel/Ortega	1082226
9	Mitsubishi Pajero	Serrano/Ortega	1085020
10	Toyota Land Cruiser	Santos/Ortega	1110250

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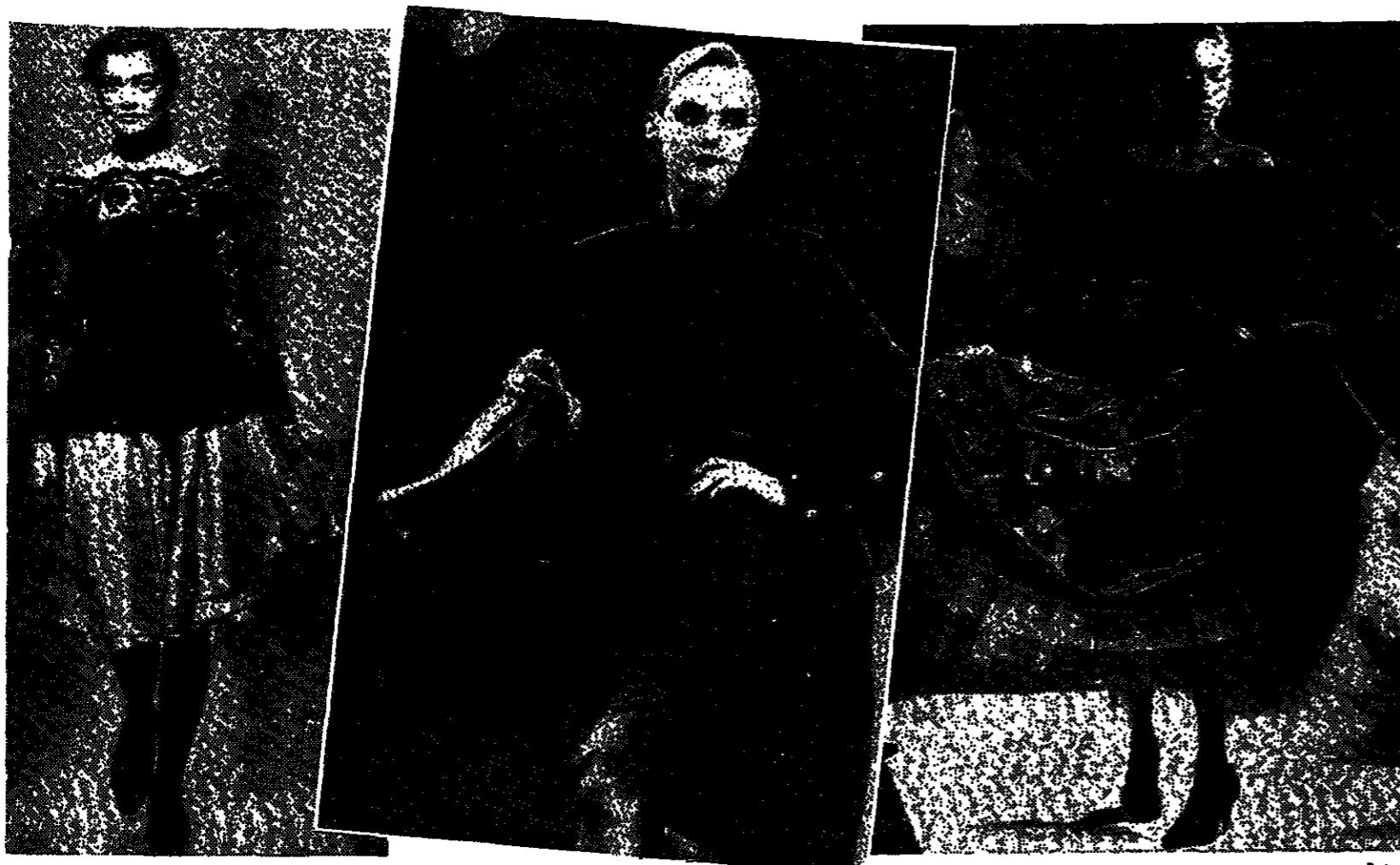
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ARTS / LEISURE



London designers, from left: Jasper Conran, Alistair Blair, Bruce Oldfield.

'Hot Couture'—but the Fun Is GoneBy Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Katharine Hamnett is talking "hot couture" but London has gone tame. The lull was already being felt last season. The reasons then were the same. First, the influence of the Princess of Wales and other young royals has pulled British design up to proper, preppy, establishment dressing. Second, as the designers come of age, they want international commercial success.

The wild, punky groups have vanished. No more funky hairdos, no whacky leather, lace and what-have-you combinations. No feeling of fun.

The move from Milan to London is still something of a culture shock. Despite efforts, the British have not lost their amateurish approach. Money is nowhere as important as in Milan, shows are short and runways plain. Many designers here clearly function on a shoestring.

The fashion silhouette is also

very different. Here, the body is very much around, an hourglass with small, natural shoulders, waist and hips. The British have never been into strong tailoring, and the fashion pendulum is swinging back in their direction. Although there is long and short, short looks better. Black is a favorite, but it is no longer the gloomy, scarecrow black developed by the Japanese. It is a peppy, sophisticated and often cheery black combined with hot, bright colors. Bavarian and Scottish folklore has been rampant.

But mostly, the British runways have been about reviving the couture of the 1950s. Tight waists and full skirts have come back to Dior's "new look," and the little black dress, especially the buster variety, is an old-new star. Puffs and bubbles are a sign that Christian Lacroix, whose copies are already in department store windows, is familiar here. "I'm crazy about his styles," Katharine Hamnett said.

Hamnett is emerging as a leader, a gutsy as well as a versatile personality. Her show, which included as many men as women models, was the most fun. Hamnett has been able to handle the retro fashion of the '50s tongue-in-cheek and with a

LONDON FASHION

strong sense of humor that pulled it all together. Her black leather blazer dresses and her black miniskirts, with ruffled hem, took the edge off the seriousness of black velvet dresses over petticoats. So did big black hats worn with mini jeans skirts. The tartan jackets over velvet skirts were very Saint Laurent à la Hamnett. The whole thing was a spoof, especially when the models undulated down the runway with a distinctively British finish. Long coats were worn over short skirts and long gray flannel bubble skirts under navy blazers. Blair, who is Scottish, also made ample use of his heritage with tartan capes over small jackets and long skirts.

Alistair Blair is one of three designers backed by Peter Bertelsen, a Danish entrepreneur who is building quite a fashion empire in London. The other two are John Galliano and Hamnett. Blair, who trained in Paris with Karl Lagerfeld, has not forgotten his tutor and delivers sophisticated clothes with a distinctly deluxe finish. Long coats were worn over short skirts and long gray flannel bubble skirts under navy blazers. Blair, who is Scottish, also made ample use of his heritage with tartan capes over small jackets and long skirts.

Jasper Conran is the wonder boy of British fashion. He was named last season as best designer of the year, but this collection, built on a tulip shape, was not as much fun as the last. Maybe Conran is growing up too. Youthful shapes included

softly flared silk skirts, cut on the bias and ending in a small fishtail at the back. The snug, short and fitted jackets over long pleated skirts, were flattering and commercial. Masculine, tailored jackets had broad and droopy shoulders. The wraparound dress was one of many options. The evening wear was a bit more daring, with patterned skirts of red lace under stiff, grosgrain bustiers.

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Rising BluesmanBy Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was once said of Memphis Slim, as he double-parked his Rolls-Royce on Boulevard Saint-Germain: "The blues business must be looking up." It's anything but blue for the bluesman Robert Cray.

Cray is touring the United States with Huey Lewis and The News this month, and playing with Eric Clapton in April. In June his band is the opening act for Tina Turner in Britain. His album "Strong Persuader" is at 17 on the Billboard's top pop album, moving up. He has just appeared on the "Saturday Night Live" television show, and "Showdown," his 1986 blues jam album with Albert Collins and Johnny Copeland, was awarded a Grammy. Nine months ago he played for 40 people in the New Morning here. Last week, on a European promotion tour, he said: "I'm not surprised. I'm in shock."

Cray grew up in the state of Washington, also the boyhood home of Hendrix, Quincy Jones and Ray Charles. Cray says this is no accident: "It's all that rain. Keeps you inside practicing."

The Beatles motivated him to pick up the guitar. Out of high school, he went down to Eugene, Oregon, "for lack of anything better to do." This university town supported a plethora of jazz and blues clubs, and the Cray Band was born.

Despite endorsements by musicians and the press, mass appeal came slowly. The band worked up and down the West Coast, off and on with Albert Collins ("he was like a father to us"). Cray had a bit part in the 1977 John Belushi film "Animal House," shot in Eugene, after which Belushi became a faithful Cray fan. Perhaps it was a coincidence that he conceived the "Blues Brothers" shortly thereafter.

Hearing the band at the San Francisco Blues Festival in 1978, the producing/songwriting team of Bruce Bromberg and Dennis Walker signed them up. They helped Cray "modernize" the blues by adding touches of soul, gospel and rock. There's nothing unusual about this — Clapton did the same thing — but Cray expanded the matter while staying at the heart.

Choice of material is one factor. Written by himself, Bromberg and Walker, his songs tell stories, with twists. "Still Around" is about a man trapped in a bad relationship.

*I did my best to love you
Now do your best to leave
Can't you see that's what I want.
He's the villain in "Right Next Door."*

She was right next door and I'm such a strong persuader
She was just another notch on my guitar
Now she's going to lose the man who really loves her
In the silence, I can hear their breaking hearts.

A jazzman who once toured with a blues band got desperate for new riffs to go with that same 12-bar structure. After a month of one-nighters, he moaned: "I'm going to have to call Rent-a-Riff." Cray keeps coming up with fresh riffs, and bends old ones into new shapes to fit the lyrics. The recording of "Strong Persuader" combines brightness with intimacy.

Dick Wingate, vice president of PolyGram, Cray's new label, told Billboard magazine he was "somewhat surprised" at the successful crossover of a blues album to the pop charts: "With any new artist we ask ourselves 'How are we going to get this played?' How are we going to market it? It was a question of how we were going to get beyond the fact that this is a black man who makes music primarily oriented toward album oriented radio, which is inherently the most racist form of radio. Even up to the last minute, we had discussions about whether or not to put his



Robert Cray

photo" on a single from the new album "Smoking Gun."

After expressing surprise over the photo problem, Cray said: "You know, it goes the same way in reverse. Record companies selling white artists to black stations don't want their photos on the jacket either. But we just went up to 25 on the black chart, which is weird because we're also on the white chart. They're even on some jazz charts. They don't know how to classify us. We're everywhere."

DOONESBURY



GENERAL NEWS

A Cooperative Café in Moscow

Good Service for Patrons, Share of Profits for Operators

By Celeste Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soft lights glowing from the windows of 36 Kropotkinskaya St. beckon curious passers-by into Moscow's first cooperative café, offering an elegant alternative to the glare and noise of state-run restaurants.

Outside, a crowd of customers patiently waited two hours in the cold to be among the first to try out the long-awaited novelty that finally, after a three-month buildup, was announced late last week by the official press agency.

Inside, customers dined on succulent pig or veal, fresh vegetables and berry juice for about \$10 a person. Music played quietly in the background as waiters offered polite and prompt service in three cozy rooms distinguished by hand-some brown velvet curtains, white columns, mirrors, even a fireplace.

"It is worth the wait. I can assure you," reported one patron. "You'll

never eat like that in a restaurant," said her male companion.

In a city starved for relaxed dining, the café on Kropotkinskaya is already a hit — once you get in the door. As the cooperative's chairman, Andrei Fyodorov, noted Friday night: "There should be six, ten, hundreds like this. The important principle here is the principle of competition — which is what

Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev keeps saying."

The café has opened in advance of a new law that as of May 1 will permit limited private enterprise in the Soviet Union. It was permitted by the city bureaucracy as an experiment.

"It is nothing new," said a waiter.

Lenin wrote about cooperatives, the waiter said, "then they were forgotten."

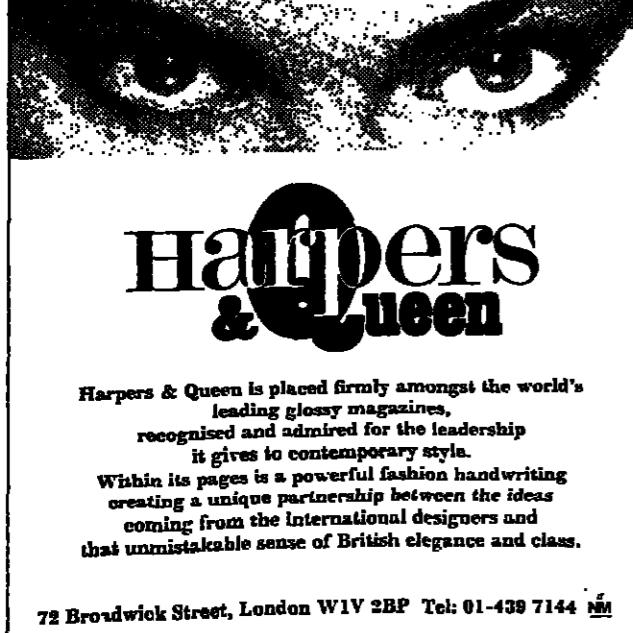
The city has provided the café cooperative, consisting of Mr. Fyodorov and seven others — with a two-story building and funds for redecorating and equipment, including a Finnish stove. According to the government press agency Tass, the loans will be paid back over five years without interest.

Tass reported Thursday that the initial rate of profit allowed would be 16.7 percent, but that it could reach 30 percent.

Strike Shuts Iceland Schools
Reuters

REYKJAVIK — Schools and colleges in Iceland were forced to close Monday when 1,200 teachers went on indefinite strike after the collapse of all-night pay talks.

Union leaders said.



Andrei Fyodorov getting ready for the opening of Moscow's first cooperative restaurant.

Soviet Dissidents Abroad Assail Gorbachev Changes

They expressed doubts about the policy of *glasnost*, or openness, under which the official Soviet news media have begun critical coverage that would have been considered "anti-Soviet slander" a few years ago.

They wrote that "this policy makes a virtue of necessity; it has become senseless for the Kremlin to maintain a huge and costly internal propaganda machine whose products are believed by few."

The dissidents called the Soviet Union "a gravely sick country whose leaders have had to break with a 70-year tradition of silence to regain a little trust from the Soviet people and the world outside. It is they, however, who must learn to trust."

"Real *glasnost* would involve genuine public debate in which all could take part without fear of punishment. Instead, the party maintains its monopoly on the truth, the order being that for the moment truth must be critical of

the regime. Such an order could be countermanded tomorrow."

They said that people in the West should not so readily applaud Gorbachev for promising conditions that they would not tolerate for one moment."

"National reconciliation," they said, "cannot be achieved by releasing a couple of hundred prisoners from jails where they should not have been in the first place."

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Also signing the letter were Vasiliy Aksyonov, Eduard Kuznetsov, Alexander Zinov'ev, Oleg Zinov'ev, Vladimir Maximov, Ernst Nevezitov and Leonid Plishev.

The dissidents also expressed their distrust of Soviet policy on Afghanistan.

"The Soviet leaders say they want to end the war in Afghanistan," they said.

"If so, why not simply withdraw their troops? If the purpose of delay is to leave behind a stable government, why not allow free and fair elections under strict international supervision? We can only conclude that all they really want is the appearance of leaving Afghanistan."

That most American products, Coca-Cola, still use "warm family moments and suburban people in commercials for Classic Coke. But it has turned to high-tech imagery to sell new Coke, adopting as its spokesman a weird, computer-generated character named Max Headroom, whose existence is limited to a video screen and who has become a cult figure."

"If people are not going to respond to commercials that try to tap good feelings about America, the advertising will change," said Malcolm MacDougall, the president of Hill, Holliday, Comans, Cosmopolis Inc. of New York. "It will try to push different buttons."

Of course, some of the changes

ADS: Madison Avenue Waves Flag

(Continued from Page 1) and seem to have struck by saying in a humorous way, that not everything should be taken at face value.

The shameless lies of the Izusu spots "became the easiest metaphor for describing the Iran-contra affair and the general truth decay that seems to be affecting Wall Street and our culture in a major way," said Barbara Lippert, *Adweek* magazine's advertising critic.

Currently, most Americans seem inclined to take their advertising — as well as their politicians — with a grain of salt, judging by the popularity of several current campaigns that overtly or subtly mock the form.

"Advertising tends to follow the emotional mood of America closely," Mr. MacDougall said. "When a trend hits, everybody jumps on the bandwagon, then it passes and they go off in another direction."

VOTES: Right Gains Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

before a government could be formed to replace the center-left coalition he led for four years.

Pre-election opinion polls had forecast a swing to the right as well as success for the environmentalist Greens. Although the Greens doubled their seats from two to four, they did not get the 10 seats predicted for them before the election.

Chevrolet, whose "Jingle Town" theme, which celebrated the best of Middle American life, and changed it to a campaign heralding the advantages of fast food for people on the go.

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Finland's pro-Moscow Communists, standing separately after being expelled by a more moderate majority last year, lost six of their 10 seats. The moderate Communists kept their 17 seats in parliament.

Internal strife between the two factions in the 1980s has badly hurt the once-powerful Communist Party.

The conservatives have been out of office for two decades, mainly because of sensitivities over Finland's relations with the Soviet Union, its neighbor and key trading partner.

But under Mr. Suominen, the conservatives have modified their foreign and economic policies.

Commentators said that Finland's foreign policy of remaining a Western democracy while keeping close links with Moscow would not change.

Debate on forming a government is likely to continue for days. However, Mr. Sonen is expected to come under heavy pressure to resign, especially since centrists and conservatives now have a clear majority in parliament.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BAe, GKN Bid for Royal Ordnance

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's Ministry of Defense confirmed Monday that it had received sealed bids from British Aerospace PLC and GKN PLC, Britain's largest engineering group, for Royal Ordnance. The ministry said it would make a decision on the buyer in the next few weeks. The sale of Royal Ordnance, which produces explosives and small arms chiefly for the British military, is expected to raise between £100 million (about \$155 million) and £150 million.

Ferranti PLC, the electronic sys-

tems group, decided just prior to last Friday's deadline not to enter a final closed bid for Royal Ordnance. Bidding was open to British companies only.

Industry analysts said the contest is too close to call, but that BAe, Britain's leading military contractor, appeared to have the edge.

They point out that BAe's purchase of Ordnance would satisfy government security concerns because the big aerospace concern already operates under "national security" guidelines.

Those guidelines, imposed by the government as a condition for BAe's return to the private sector, include having an all-British board and restricting foreign shareholdings in the company to 15 percent.

BAe and Royal Ordnance have also maintained a close customer relationship in the arms field and their marriage, analysts argue, would improve Britain's arms-export competitiveness.

The improved profit came despite a 2 percent retreat in group sales to \$522.6 million from \$571.6 million in 1985.

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The group's information and entertainment division, which includes the FT and other newspapers, saw profits rise 41 percent, to £4.1 million. That increase more

than offset earnings declines in the oil and fine china divisions.

Pearson declined to provide specific profit figures for its flagship paper, the *Financial Times*. But Frank Barlow, a company board member, said that the FT has generated more profit in the last two years than in the previous 25 years combined, and that the paper had posted record profit, circulation and advertising lineage for three years running.

Profit from Royal Doulton fine china, buffeted by weak U.S. demand and by the drop in U.S. tourism in Britain last year, fell to £16.3 million in 1986, from £18.5 million in 1985.

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COMPANY NOTES

Banca Svizzera Italiana plans a 1-for-12 rights issue at 300 percent of nominal value to raise about 50 million Swiss francs (\$32.2 million). The issue would have a theoretical value to shareholders of 140 francs per Swiss share and 45 per registered share.

Broken Hill Pty. Co., the Australian mining and industrial group, will merge its BHP Minerals Division and Utah International Inc. effective June 1. The merger will create a company with assets of about 4.5 billion Australian dollars (\$3.1 billion).

Calyx Inc. has received an offer to be acquired by Peacock Inc., which already owns 9.9 percent of its stock for \$11.50 per share. Calyx, the largest franchisee of Peacock's Taco Bell restaurants, said its board would meet soon to review the proposal.

Central Communications PLC has purchased a 20 percent stake, or about 3.1 million shares, in Central Independent Television from Ladbroke Group PLC for 76 pence (\$9.07) a share.

Edison Shaeffner Corp. will accept 27 percent of its 12.5 million shares of its common stock tendered in response to the company's offer to pay \$17 a share for additional shares.

Dixons Group PLC, the British electrical retailer, has sold 2.3 million shares in Woolworth Holdings PLC through Solomon Brothers U.K. Equity Ltd. The

shares went to institutions in Europe and Asia.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. will jointly supply 10 generators worth about 10 billion yen (\$65 million) to an Argentine-Paraguayan hydroelectric project.

Pechiney SA, the French state-owned metals group, has signed two protocols of intent to set up joint ventures with the Soviet Union. One accord calls for ventures to manufacture aluminum packaging; the other is to produce machinery to make packaging.

Pochein SA, the French machinery maker, will raise its capital to 791 million francs (\$128 million) from 91 million by a 100-for-13 rights offering to shareholders, priced at par of 10 francs a share. The offer, from March 25 to April 13, is part of a capital restructuring plan under which Teameco, which holds 44 percent of Pochein, will become majority shareholder.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has received approval of a contract valued at \$200 million for work on a 1,150-megawatt nuclear power station in Britain. Westinghouse will design and erect the main reactor cooling system, manufacture components and transfer technology for the Sizewell B power station in Suffolk County. The project, Westinghouse's first for a nuclear plant since 1979, will cost a total of \$2.3 billion.

Hungary Bank Issues Denial on VW

Reuters
BUDAPEST — The National Bank of Hungary said Monday that no money had been used in fraudulent foreign exchange contracts with Volkswagen AG, but it denied any misconduct.

In other developments Monday, Hungarian sources said that VW's loss, as much as 480 million Deutsche marks (\$259 million) — the so-called "loss outside currency" — probably were involved.

But prosecutors said that they were continuing their inquiries on Volkswagen's company headquarters in Wolfsburg.

László Karczag, managing director of the Hungarian bank, said that all its business with Volkswagen had been closed, with all payments made, when due on both sides and therefore we do not have any open or unsettled positions whatever with them.

Volkswagen announced last week that it had lost a huge amount of funds in possibly fraudulent foreign exchange deals and filed a criminal complaint against unknown persons for fraud, breach of trust and forgery. It later dismissed its foreign exchange department and its financial director.

Hungarian sources said that the case came to light in February when the Hungarian bank refused

to honor what turned out to be a fraudulent forward currency purchase contract.

Mr. Karczag, while confirming that his bank's name had been used in "certain fraudulent contracts," denied any role by the bank, and said it had offered to help Volkswagen with its inquiries.

The Hungarian bank and the Soviet Bank of Foreign Trade are the major East-block currency traders. Most major banks in West Germany do business with the Hungarian bank.

Meanwhile, Carl Hermann Reitzmeyer, the state prosecutor in Brunswick, West Germany, said his office had asked Frankfurt prosecutors "to assist us in our investigations, but their findings led us to believe that we have to concentrate on Wolfsburg."

The weekly magazine Stern said that Rolf Selowsky, the VW director who resigned Friday, and other executives had resisted repeated calls by the company chairman, Carl H. Hahn, for a financial controller to be appointed to the board.

It quoted Mr. Hahn as saying that "the main center" of the currency manipulation "was outside outside the firm."

The newspaper Welt am Sonntag

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Unit Holders are informed that the management company in accordance with the custodian has amended the management regulations, a simplified version of which has been deposited with the greffe du tribunal d'arrondissement de Luxembourg, where copies may be obtained.

The changes relate to **ARTICLE 13 - DIVIDENDS:**
The first and the second paragraphs are changed as follows:
The management company will decide each year, upon the closing of the accounts of the fund, if and to what extent, dividends should be paid out of the net results of operations attributable to class A shares plus the capitalization account on the net issues of such shares and shall pay such dividends to the holders of class A shares as soon as practicable thereafter. Results of operations of the fund include all cash and other incomes, such as dividends and interest, constituting proceeds of the assets of the fund, net realized and net unrealized capital gains, proceeds of sales of subscription rights and any other proceeds not to be defined as income.

For International Bond Fund Management Company
Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme

Manila to Boost Representation On Miguel Board

Reuters

MANILA — A Philippine government commission that controls 51 percent of San Miguel Corp. will increase its nominees on the company's 15-member board from six to nine.

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Strong Pound Pushes Dollar Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Monday, pushed down by the strength of the British pound, the Canadian dollar and other currencies of countries with high interest rates, dealers said.

"The dollar's decline was not so much a function of any inherent weakness but was a result of gyrations in sterling and other currencies," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

"The dollar and our bond market has been stable, so investors are seeking higher yields in the U.K., Canada, and other high-interest-rate countries."

British interest rates are above 10 percent, while yields in Canada are just under 9 percent, compared with roughly 7.5 percent on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8375 DM, down from 1.8525 DM at Friday's close; at 151.58 yen, down from 152.60, and at 6.1500 French francs, down from 6.1630.

The pound ended higher ahead of the release Tuesday of the Thatcher budget for 1987-88, clos-

London Dollar Rates									
Country	Mon.	Tues.	Weds.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
Germany	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295
Japan	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295
Switzerland	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295	1.6295
France	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350
Source: Reuters									

ing at \$1.5835, against \$1.5750 on

Monday.

Dealers said the dollar, which

earlier dipped as low as 1.8305

DM, could gain some direction from the second official revision of U.S. economic growth in 1986.

That figure is due out Wednesday.

But most doubted this would put the dollar on a new course given the overwhelming influence in the market of the Paris accord on currencies last month and fears of central bank intervention.

Under the tentative agreement announced in October, Fairchild was to be spun off by Schlumberger. The company would retain its management and would be 80 percent owned by Fujitsu and 20 percent by Schlumberger.

"Sentiment is very much that

there's a threat of central bank intervention on the top and on the bottom," one trader said. "Where

can we possibly take the dollar from here?"

Fairchild has been struggling with losses in recent years, like many other chip makers. In the fourth quarter of last year, Schlumberger took a \$464 million charge against earnings and the pending sale of Fairchild, and in 1985, Fairchild's problems had resulted in a \$434 million charge.

Schlumberger ended up recording a loss of \$2.02 billion for last year.

In addition to security concerns, the pressure from U.S. officials to block the sale was seen by some analysts as a way to induce Japan to do more to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

The proposed sale also was seen by some of its opponents as a sort of test. They feared that, if it went through, it could lead to many other such sales, leaving large parts of the U.S. semiconductor industry in Japanese hands.

Fujitsu has major operations in the United States and a 47 percent share of AMDahl Corp., a company that sells mainframe computers compatible with those of International Business Machines Corp.

Japanese officials have rejected these charges, and Fairchild managers had defended the proposed sale as being a way to strengthen the company and keep jobs in the United States.

In New York, Wall Street analysts said that Schlumberger probably had lined up an alternate buyer for Fairchild.

(Reuters, AP)

ound, which closed at \$1.5870, against \$1.5760 Friday.

The dollar also drifted lower in Europe, and dealers said they expected the currency to continue to soft throughout the week.

They said the market was dull with no fresh factors to give direction. A large corporate sell order pushed the dollar down in late trading but it recovered slightly before the close.

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ing at \$1.5870.

Interest was on sterling ahead of the release of Britain's budget. Last week saw the pound soar to around \$1.60, largely because relatively high British interest rates make sterling-denominated investments attractive just now. (UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROMARKETS

Liquidity Drain Thwarts Recovery of FRNs

Reuters

LONDON — The market in conventional floating-rate notes showed no clear signs of recovery Monday from the confusion that went with the introduction of new prices tumbling and paralyzed trading at the end of last week, dealers and bank officials said.

FRN dealers said that at least 10 dealing houses out of the normal 50 did not open for regular business, with many market operations pausing to assess their next steps in the wake of the total losses of 1/2 points from panic selling Thursday and Friday.

Despite some late signs that prices were recovering last week, Monday's erratic trade provided a similarly mixed final picture with longer-dated FRNs still clearly under pressure.

U.S. and Canadian bank papers were still generally under pressure, along with Republic of Ireland offerings because of renewed worries about that country's economic situation.

Paper on which the interest rate will shortly be revised managed to hold up, dealers said, as did notes

paying a relatively higher margin over benchmark interest rates. But longer-term FRNs were still subject to intense selling pressure.

"Anything longer than 10 years is still being sold off seriously, as is just about any paper in the banking sector," said one FRN market participant at a leading U.S. bank.

He noted that one long-dated issue for Citicorp — an offering that has suffered recently on fears over the bank's Latin American debt exposure — slipped by two points to around 94. FRNs whose coupons are revised regularly, usually trade around par, and large price drops are usually limited to 1/4 point.

U.S. and Canadian bank papers

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along with Republic of Ireland offerings because of renewed worries about that country's economic situation.

Many dealers called meetings to assess the situation, but there were no reports that a large, formal meeting would be held soon.

(Reuters, AP)

man and chief executive of Nalco.

"About 25 percent of our business

is in oil and natural gas drilling

and the level of business has

dropped off tremendously lately."

But Mr. Clark, who is also chair-

man of the Chemical Manufactur-

ers Association, said that slower

growth had caused specialty chemi-

cals producers to "look for addition-

al opportunities outside of the tra-

ditional areas."

He noted that

companies were now "looking to

new applications ranging from

automobile paint sprays to chemi-

cals to give a more sparkling

look and a longer shelf life."

To be sure, not all specialty

chemical companies are suffering.

"In our case, our growth rate is

not slowing," said Frank J. Ryan,

group vice president for chemicals

at Air Products & Chemicals Inc.

of Allentown, Pennsylvania. "On a

volume basis, our growth rate has

been in the 8 percent to 9 percent

range annually for the last several

years."

To expand growth, industry ex-

ecutives contend they are com-

elled to keep increasing allocations

for research and new-product

development.

Mr. Clark of Nalco agreed, say-

ing his company now produced

more than 2,000 specialty chemi-

cals. However, he added. "The life

cycle for most specialty chemicals

is only three or four years."

Despite the push by large com-

modity chemical companies into

specialties, executives of the speci-

alty companies say the big com-

petitors have had little impact.

"There have been as many big

chemical companies getting into

specialties in recent years as there

have been companies getting out,"

said a spokesman for the Great

Lakes Chemical Corp. of West La-

fayette, Indiana.

In addition, analysts say that the

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sided, not only because of the down-

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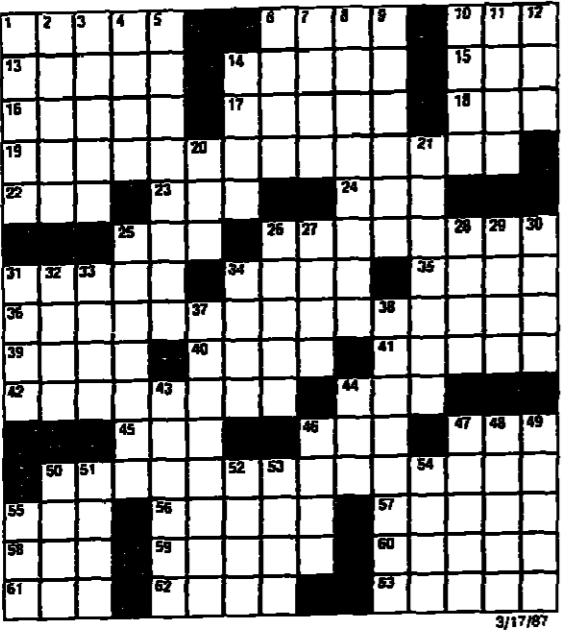
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PEANUTS



ACROSS

- 1 "Ici on français"
- 6 Johann Sebastian
- 10 Mandible
- 12 Hautboys
- 14 Regular:
- 15 Corrida sound
- 16 Toward the stern
- 17 Jeopardy
- 18 Weep aloud
- 19 Years work, with "The"
- 22 Branch of sci.
- 23 Apr. and Nov.
- 24 "— Rosenkavalier"
- 25 Linger
- 26 August's shooting stars
- 31 Paris legislature
- 34 Withered
- 35 Pluck
- 36 "The Playboy of —" Sygne
- 39 Cupid
- 40 Plays on words
- 41 Ph.D. hurdle
- 42 Yehudi and Hephzibah
- 44 Use a crowbar
- 45 Condition:
- 46 Suffix
- 46 Part of U.S.D.A.
- 47 Thus, to Burns
- 50 "A Portrait of the — Man": Joyce
- 55 Turkish title
- 56 Pursue stealthily
- 57 Silly
- 58 Moroccan city
- 59 "— of Endearment," hit film
- 60 Alexander Hamilton's birthplace
- 61 Football support
- 62 Sp. Miss
- 63 Hail
- 46 Gear tooth
- 21 Lady — a founder of Irish National Theatre
- 25 Court case
- 26 Hammer parts
- 27 Bungles
- 28 Soprano Petina
- 29 Cousin of parsley
- 30 Bases of meas. of value
- 31 Check
- 32 Honor, in Ultm
- 33 Light gas
- 34 Daze
- 37 Dickens's Miss Havisham, e.g.
- 38 "What's the use of —?"
- 43 Elevators
- 44 Org. for Core Pavin
- 46 Invites
- 47 Urbane
- 48 Rooney or Laurie
- 49 Perspic, e.g.
- 50 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1958
- 51 Demolish
- 52 Sour
- 53 College in Mich.
- 54 Rare person
- 55 P.M. period

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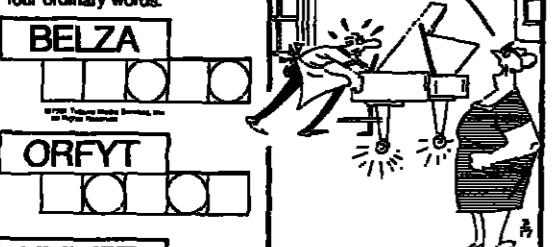
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE GOES ALL AROUND THE NEIGHBORHOOD WITHOUT EVER TOUCHIN' THE GROUND."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: USE **44**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HONEY CRIME GAMBLE BYWORD

Answer: What she thought when she switched from high heels to sneakers: "IT'S A BIG LETDOWN."

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

Algarve 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Amsterdam 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Barcelona 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Belgrade 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Berlin 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Brussels 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Bucharest 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Calcutta 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Costa Del Sol 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Edinburgh 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Florence 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Grenoble 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

London 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Madrid 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Milan 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Moscow 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Nice 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Oslo 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Prague 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Rome 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Stockholm 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Venice 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Zurich 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

AFRICA

Algiers 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Cas. Town 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Harare 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Khartoum 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Lagos 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Maputo 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Marrakech 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Mogadishu 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Nairobi 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Port Louis 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Windhoek 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

LATIN AMERICA

Anchorage 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Bogota 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Buenos Aires 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Caracas 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Chile 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Curitiba 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

La Paz 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Lima 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Mexico City 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Montevideo 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Port of Spain 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Rio de Janeiro 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Santiago 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Santo Domingo 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Valencia 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Barrow 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Bethel 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Big Bear Lake 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Boise 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Burnett 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Calgary 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Charlottesville 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Chicago 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Cheyenne 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Edmonton 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Flagstaff 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Fort Lauderdale 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Fort Mcmurray 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Fort Worth 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Frederick 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Grand Junction 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Hartford 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Honolulu 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Idaho Falls 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Imperial 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Juneau 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Ketchikan 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Las Vegas 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Lincoln 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Long Beach 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Los Angeles 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Montgomery 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Mountain View 16

DePaul Wins in NCAA Game On Foul Blunder by St. John's

New York Times Service

ROSEMONT, Illinois — For all the talk about St. John's being the decided underdog Sunday afternoon, the Redmen were only seconds away from winning in DePaul's arena, where the Blue Demons were 17-0 this season.

But a St. John's blunder — a foul on a DePaul lay-up — enabled the Blue Demons to tie the score. They went on to win, 83-75, in overtime and advance to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Midwest regional semifinals.

St. John's, seeded sixth in the region, led by 69-65 with 19 seconds left in regulation after Shelton Jones made two free throws. But when Kevin Edwards missed on a jump shot, Dallas Comegys tipped in the miss and was fouled by Terry Gross.

Comegys deliberately missed the foul shot and Edwards got the rebound before passing to Rod Strickland, whose lay-up tied the score. St. John's missed a final desperation shot.

DePaul, ranked fifth nationally by The Associated Press and seeded third in the regional, outscored St. John's by 14-6 in overtime.

"I feel like something died inside me," said Gross. "I just broke down. When I saw Comegys come in, my first instinct was to help out. I just should have let him have the two points."

Edwards scored a game-high 26 points. The Redmen, who finished their season at 21-9, were led by Mark Jackson's 23.

LAWRENCE, Kansas — Temple 62; LSU, which had superior inside strength, played nearly flawlessly against the second-seeded Owls.

Anthony Wilson scored 21 points for the 10th-seeded Tigers, who trailed only once. LSU, which shot 46.1 percent during the regular season, made 61.5 percent in the second half and, had it not been for Mike Vrabel, the Owls (32-4) might have been routed. Vrabel scored 26 points on 9-of-19 shooting, making six of nine three-pointers.

He pulled Temple to 61-58 with the third of three straight three-pointers with 4:36 left to play. But the Owls failed to make another field goal and LSU outscored them, 14-2, to close out the game. The Owls shot only 36.5 percent.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

EAST REGIONAL

In Syracuse, New York Syracuse 104; Western Kentucky 86: The Orangemen had little trouble in advancing to the East semifinal, scoring 62 points in the last half.

Leading only by 42-40 at half-time, Syracuse held a 57-43 lead five minutes into the period and had extended its margin to 23 points with fewer than two minutes left.

Bryan Asberry led Western Kentucky (29-9) with 22, followed by Brett McNeal with 20.

Florida 85; Purdue 66: In the opener of the doubleheader, the Gators got 24 points from Vernon Maxwell while Dwayne Schintz, a 7-foot-2-inch (2.18-meter) freshman center, tied his career-high of 21 points.

Maxwell scored in double figures for the 74th straight game. The swift guard made 9 of 20 shots from the field, going three of four from three-point range. He also led the Gators in rebounds with five.

Another area that hurt the Boilermakers (25-5) was their free-throw shooting: 5 of 21.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

In Atlanta

Georgetown 82; Ohio State 79: The Hoyas overcame their worst first-half this season, and a 15-point second-half deficit, to win their 13th straight.

Georgetown's triumph was carried by three stellar performances: The scoring of sophomore reserve guard Charles Smith, who got 22 points, with four three-pointers; the defense of Perry McDonald, who held the nation's second-leading scorer, Ohio State's Dennis Hopson, to 20 points, almost 10 below his average; and second-half play of Reggie Williams, who erased an anemic five-point first half with a spectacular display of shooting and leadership.

Williams scored 19 points in the second half, with three three-pointers, passed for three of his six assists in the final critical minutes and even added a key steal to lead the Hoyas' comeback.

With the Buckeyes (20-13) holding a six-point lead, Williams fed McDonald (16 points) in the pivot for a lay-in, sank a three-pointer, then fed McDonald again for an

easy basket that capped an 18-7 surge and tied the score at 71.

When Smith got his fourth three-pointer of the half, it began a 5-0 surge that put Georgetown ahead, 78-73, with 56 seconds left.

Kansas 67; Southwest Missouri State 63: Danny Manning, the 6-11 all-American, scored 42 points as the Jayhawks dominated an opponent that had no player taller than 6-9. But the Jayhawks still needed two free throws by Chris Piper in the final seconds to ensure their victory.

Piper's foul shots — the only free throws taken by a Kansas player other than Manning all game — gave the Jayhawks a four-point margin with 19 seconds left, which the Bears (28-6) could not overcome.

Manning, a junior, made 16 of 26 shots and 10 of 12 free throws.

WEST REGIONAL

In Tucson, Arizona

Iowa 84; Texas-El Paso 82: The Hawkeyes took advantage of mismatches in height and defensive lapses during important moments to rally from a seven-point deficit in the second half.

They stayed close midway through the period by making four three-point shots, two by 7-foot senior Brad Lohaus when the Miners did not adjust their defense.

The Miners (25-7) still led by six points with seven minutes left before 6-5 sophomore Roy Marble scored 8 of his game-high 28 points and 6-6 senior Kevin Gamble scored 6 of his 14. Tim Hardaway's three-point shot at the buzzer made the final margin two points.

Oklahoma 96; Pittsburgh 93: Both the Sooners and Pitt committed breathtaking play with carelessness mistakes, with the Panthers struggling back from a 16-point first-half deficit.

But Pitt (25-8) committed 22 turnovers in the game and made just 5 of 19 foul shots. Senior guard Curtis Aiken made one foul shot at 1:06 to go, but missed the bonus shot that would have put the Panthers within three, and Jerome Lane missed in a one-and-one situation with 26 seconds left when he could have pulled Pitt within two.

Darryl Kennedy's two free throws gave the Sooners a 96-90 lead with 21 seconds left before Demetress Gore's three-point shot brought Pitt within three with 14 seconds left.

Don Pooley, who did not figure in the tournament's outcome, made



Kathy Willens/The Associated Press

Payne Stewart, who was dressed for a victory, finally won.

Stewart Wins a Tourney, Pooley Grandest Prize

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Payne Stewart, after more than three years of frustration despite consistently excellent golf, finally won a tournament on Sunday. But the 30-year-old, who wears colorful plus fours who set a course record of 20-under-par 264 in taking the \$108,000 top prize in the Bay Hill Classic, again was outshone.

Don Pooley, who did not figure in the tournament's outcome, made

more money, and history of his own, when he shot a hole-in-one at the 17th to earn \$50,000 for himself and \$50,000 for a nearby hospital.

Pooley executed the richest single shot in golf history four hours before Stewart finished. The 35-year-old Arizona pro got his \$1 million hole-in-one at the 192-yard 17th hole — with his first ace in 12 years on the PGA Tour.

He will get \$500,000, and the Arnold Palmer Children's Hospital and Perinatal Center of Orlando will get \$500,000, because of a four-iron shot that went into the cup without touching the green.

"What a time to make my first hole-in-one on tour," Pooley said. "Pooley, who shot 67 for 284, said he watched as Donnie Hammond's five-iron shot came up short and Andy North hit into a bunker."

"So I hit a four-iron to make sure I got there," Pooley said.

The ball hit two feet (60 centimeters) up the flag and dropped directly into the hole.

That made him the first to ace the hole there, for the last three years, \$1 million has been offered to the first pro to do so during the final round of the Bay Hill Classic. Starting next month, Pooley and the hospital each will receive \$2,083.33 per month for 20 years. The money is covered by an insurance policy.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Royal Teflon Robe

WASHINGTON — Many years ago there was an emperor or who loved new clothes. While he looked good in everything, the cloth he preferred was Teflon.

Everyone admired the emperor when he walked about the grand white palace he lived in with his most gracious wife, an empress who, if it can be believed, possessed a wardrobe even more beautiful than the emperor's.

One day three tailors came to the palace and announced they were from the haberdashery firm of McFarlane, North and Poindexter.

"We wish to make you the most beautiful suit that any emperor has ever worn," one of the tailors said.

"It must be made of Teflon," the emperor said. "It's the only fabric that suits me when I'm sitting on the throne."

"Don't worry," the second tailor spoke. "This is Teflon the likes of which no one has ever seen. It is woven of Persian thread and contra-trimmed. The peculiar quality of this cloth is that no matter where you go nothing can penetrate it."

"I like that. How much do you want for this suit?"

"Twenty-four million dollars, if you say the money is for humanitarian reasons."

"I shall do it. Start at once," the emperor cried.

"We will make it covertly, so no one in the land finds out you have ordered a Persian-made suit, particularly while the Persians are holding your royal subjects as hostages."

Capone Hotel Demolished

The Associated Press

MIAMI BEACH — The 10-story Biscayne Hotel, where the gangster Al Capone was said to have been a frequent diner, has been demolished. The 62-year-old hotel, occasionally featured in scenes of the "Miami Vice" television show, was shuttered about 10 years ago, then abandoned. Preservationists tried for years to save it but could find no investors.



Buchwald

A few weeks later the emperor sent his chief of staff to find out how his suit was coming along. The chief of staff discovered the tailors working at an empty loom. He was perplexed as to where the suit was. When the tailor insisted he was shortsighted the chief of staff said gruffly, "see it but I don't see it. If anyone asks, I will say I may have seen it but I never knew about it."

One of the tailors said, "Good Teflon affects people that way."

After the chief of staff reported back that he liked what he saw, other loyal followers of the emperor visited the tailor shop to inspect the cloth. Each one saw nothing but they could never admit this in fear the emperor would consider them disloyal.

With every passing day the emperor became more excited about his Teflon suit. He dreamed that once he put it on he would do wonderful things for his country such as launch great rockets into the sky, cut taxes down to nothing and get the power to shape up and fly right. He promised the empress that as soon as the suit was delivered they would travel across the land spreading charisma far and wide.

Finally the big day arrived. The suit was delivered by McFarlane, North and Poindexter. The emperor immediately tore off all his clothes and put it on.

"Beautiful, magnificent, gorgeous," said every person in the white palace, not one admitting there was nothing there.

The emperor, who felt no cloth or weight, did not want to look dumb in front of the staff so he said, "It fits like a glove."

"That is the beauty of Persian Teflon, you cannot feel it when you wear it," said one of the tailors.

Convinced, the emperor walked into his Rose Garden to smell the flowers.

"Oh my God," a scribe said. "The emperor has no clothes! Sir, do you realize you're completely naked?"

The emperor replied, "You obviously can't recognize good Teflon when you see it."

"Can you tell us what happened to your pants?" another scribe asked.

"No," the emperor said, "I'm saving that for the third act."

Literary Legacy Faces Break-up

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To the dismay of scholars and teachers, one of the richest collections of letters, drafts and manuscripts relating to modernist literature has been removed from the Beinecke Library at Yale University after reposing there for almost 40 years and will be put up on the auction block.

The collection is that of The Dial, the monthly magazine that first published T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" and many other notable literary works.

Among the papers, which are to be sold in individual lots, are letters from Eliot, Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, Amy Lowell, Thomas Mann, H.L. Mencken, Marianne Moore, Ezra Pound, George Santayana and William Butler Yeats.

The collection contains most of the correspondence of Marianne Moore, who was editor of The Dial for about four and a half years.

Also included among the papers are typescripts of poems by Eliot, Yeats and E.E. Cummings, of cantos by Pound and of stories by Joyce. There is a short story handwritten by Lawrence, and a number of letters to the editor in Eliot's hand.

"These letters speak to articles and poems published in The Dial that are considered the literary masterpieces of this century," said Dale Davis, the executive director of the New York State Literary Center in Rochester, who is writing a book on The Dial.

"To break up this irreplaceable archive," said Patricia Willis, the curator of literature at the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia, "is like taking a national monument and slicing it in little pieces."

Lawrence Dowler, the librarian of Harvard University's Houghton Library, expressed regret. "We have laws that protect architectural landmarks, that protect buildings from being torn

down, yet we have no laws to prevent the disposal of this major cultural landmark. And there doesn't seem to be any discussion of what we should do to prevent it."

Numerous scholarly books and articles, including some of the most influential works on American literature, have been based at least in part on materials in the Dial collection.

The collection is the legacy of Scofield Thayer, the co-owner and editor of The Dial. Most of the collection was given on loan to Yale in 1950; when additional papers were discovered in 1971, they were added. Thayer, who wrote his will in 1925, died in 1982 at age 92, decades after he became mentally incapacitated. Because he outlined everyone named in his will, four relatives — first cousins, once removed — inherited his estate. Apparently unable to agree on how to settle the estate, the heirs arranged to have the Thayer collection auctioned at Sotheby's June 17.

Some scholars are angry that neither Yale nor any other institution was given an opportunity to bid on the Thayer collection. But their greatest fear is that the collection will be scattered.

Scholars at a number of educational institutions, including Yale, Duke, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, and the Universities of Virginia, Texas and Pennsylvania, have written to the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the executor of the Thayer estate, asking it to appeal to the heirs to donate the archive or sell it intact.

Yale is not the only casualty of the Thayer will, which was probated five years ago. At that time 450 paintings owned by Thayer, including works by Picasso, Matisse and Chagall, were removed from the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum, where they had been on long-term loan for 51 years, and given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

But scholars point out that al-

though the transfer of the art collection was a slow blow to the Worcester Art Museum, the collection at least was kept intact.

"In the larger sense the lament isn't that the collection has left Beinecke," Ralph Franklin, director of the Beinecke, said, "but that it will be dispersed in lots and will disappear perhaps forever into various private hands and institutions."

Last April, the New York Public Library acquired the papers of Dr. James Sibley Watson Jr., the medical doctor and translator who with Thayer purchased the moribund Dial in 1919, moved it from Chicago to New York, and soon transformed it into the most distinguished literary monthly in the United States. The November 1922 issue alone contained not

only "The Waste Land" but

Yeats' "The Player Queen," two

pen-and-ink drawings by Picasso,

a letter from Paris by Ezra Pound,

a reproduction of Brancusi's "The Golden Bird."

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